What Civilizing Russia has Made of the Land

St. Peterspurg, Aug. 20 .- It has been the tot of Russia to stand as the barrier of European civilization against the all-destroying waves of Asia's flerce nomads. The task has been hard, but the Russians have faithfully fu filed it, though at the cost of their own liberty. Up to the thirteenth century Russia was deleration of many independent states, each of which was self-governed. Unhappily, there were dissensions among them, and in 1236 small Russian princedoms, one after another. became the easy prey of numberiess Mongollan tribes, fuspired by the indomitable will of Tchengis Kuan, Thereafter Russia suffered the Tartar yoke for two centuries and a haif. In that time the Russians to general, and the Russian princes in particular, were Tartarized enough match even the Tartars. One princedom ofter another was swallowed up by the buge Muservite princedom, and soon the great princes of Moscow began to surpass even their masters, the Khans of the Golden Horde, in

of Siberia, may be compared with those of Corlez and Pizarro, conquerors of Mexico and Peru. Several Tartar hordes were sent to capmre the intruders, but were defeated and dis-

set and Paterry, consumers of Markets and performs the experience through the property and the property and

the Government and of private capitalists for a Siberian railroad. No steamboat companies are allowed to operate in Siberia, though, perhaps, no other country in the world is so rich in navigable rivers. Turce years ago two steamship companies were allowed to penetrate to two points on the borders. One company has two steamers on the Ch River, by means of which it tries to open direct trade with England. The other established itself on the Amoor River, with the object of providing the inhabitants of Eastern Siberia with imported goods. As yet include the providing the inhabitants of Eastern Siberia with imported goods. As yet include on the machine of providing the inhabitants. There is only one telegraph line in Southern Siberia, and that has been put up not for commercial of industrin purposes, but for military needs.

I went to see a Russian gentleman who, in the capacity of a meaner of the Imperial Geographical Society, had travelled in Siberta, and asked had for information about its people. "According to the last census, the design of 1873," he said, "there were three and a half minions of inhabitants that I believe that figure is rather below the real number. It is nearly impossible to enumerate the native trites, which as yet are semi-normalic and which are as follows: Zerians, Samoreis, Oxilaks, Tehapours, Suriats, Janus, Jukagires, Tenachies, Tenachies, Contine the towns, of which seven have populations of ten thousand or more. The largest city is frauts, with 32,600 inhabitants. Even the city population is an under the influence of the produced and severe whiters, a kind of the produced and severe whiters, a kind of

princes of Moscow began to surpass even their masters, the Khans of the Golden Hords, in power, ambition, and cruelty. As if initating Tenuvchin, who called himself Tchengis Khansthatis, "master of the world," the great Muscovite princes assumed the title of Czar, or absolute ruler of all the Russias. Pursuing the Tartar policy, the Muscovite Czars soon defeated the Muscovite C

the Mongolian Kaans, and then one knanate after another was forcibly annexed to Czardom. The knanate of Kazan fell first, and then the klanate of Kazan fell first, and the Terpible fad exasperated many peaceable subjects, and liberty-loving people by thousands field fouth and joined the free Cosanek fraternities. In horse-back and with sword in hand the Cosaneks and with the Cosaneks and with the Cosaneks of the Don, resolver and with the Cosaneks of the Don, resolver and with the With a startling difference there is between the Miseran peasants do. They are more into the lussan peasants with with a startling difference there is between the Miseran peasants and the Yanker from a few hundred intruders. But there sometimes there can be found sectarian com-munes denouncing both priests and the Car. They enjoy wonderful prosperity, and theirs were houses of pienty such as I never saw any-where, and of which I read only in descriptions

of America."
The mineral wealth of Siberia is proverbial.

The lose period of the state of

RAILHOAD MEN'S EARS.

A New Test to which Locomotive Engineers May be subjected in the Puture The necessary legislation is hardly se

curred for protection against the dangers of color blindness before a new trouble arises in the ear affections of those who must depend largely upon the organ of hearing in order to assure the safety of the many lives intrusted to their care and skill. The sharp crack of a broken crank, the dull thud of a shattered connecting red, in short any of these often obscure poises which signative the approaching disability of a great machine, and any of those accidents which interfere with smooth running. may often, if readily discovered, save largely both of life and property.

A veteran engineer save that two years ago

a slight difference in the aggregate quality of the topes which came to his car caused him to stop his train and look over the engine, "I found the trouble," said he, "to be due to the loosening nuts of two cylinder heads which had been put in place without the usual precautions to prevent their working off. Had they done so, I would have carried in a crippled train, and changed the whole business of the road for some hours."

"Then, you consider quick and reliable hear-

ing of importance to the locomotive engineer? "No man," he regited, " has a right on an engine who has not all of his sens s in perfect running order. The very feel of an engine when sho is going fast is of the highest importance. A moment of duiness on the part of an engineer might, in some instances, lose him

when she is going fast is of the highest importance. A moment of dulness on the part of an engineer might, in some instances, lose him his coscine."

The stricer of a Hudson River Railroad locomotive sould: "I was affected with dealness but class. There was some heavy artifery firing in Yonkers which hasted about ten minutes; my care were very sensitive—made so, I think, through the habit of careful listoning—and the moment I started up I left there was something whong about my hearing. At the end of ten clays I put myself under the care of a doctor. He found trouble a considerable distance inside, and tool me the concussion of the air had affected me. I was an right again in ten days."

This dealness, teng acquired, is more dangreads than color with inness, because its approach is often slow and insidious, and sometimes is not known to the victim until a doal or some areadent diminishes his hearing before he is aware of It. On the other hand, most car affections—such, at least, as are brought about through a more dealers, as are brought about through a more occupation—are susceptible of treatment, and with proper care do not result in permanent discibility. Prof. Moss of Heidelberg, in calling attention to this subject, cites ten cases of marked disturbance of hearing in bocomotive engineers and fremen, all of which came under his observation. The form most prevalent was courre of the middle-ar. Investigation showed this disability was most prevalent was cuarre of the middle-ar. Investigation showed this disability was most prevalent was cuarre of the middle-ar. Investigation showed this disability was most prevalent was charre of officers, and was generally accompanied by frequent cold, pains, roaring, and ringing in both ears. Subjective hoises, or those having apparently no exterior cause, and an obstinate pertial dealers were commonly companied of. These troubles were invariably worse after a four even of their disability. It is also recommended that the company's playeleans.

A writer in the London Medica

FAIR VISIONS OF POETS.

Knowledge of the Unknown. There is a problem I have tried to solve By patient thought, by long research, by guess; Yet all the more that problem I revolve,

Of its solution still I know the less, Whence do we come, and whither do we go? What falls to carth? what sours to reach the sky? What of ourselves do may of us know, Except that we are born, and live, and die

What is the meaning of eternity? Backward and forward is it inst the same? Are we drawn on and on uncertainty,
Or sent to that unknown from which we came?

No answer to such questions can I find In all the systems that the wise essay; And when I try to cope with them, my mind Falls back upon itself, and turns away.

And yet I have a knowledge quite sublime, A knowledge that I hold without a fear. That I shall solve the problem in good time, And day by day that time is drawing near

Then I, without an effort that is mine, Inevitably, sure as tated death, Shall know if I am home or divine, And if my being ceases with my ponth.

Then I, who wan things firshly part and full, Shall put the unknown future to the touch, Shall look, if I can look, beyond the veil,
And evermore know nothing, or know much. EDWARD WILLETT

Motty.

O Molly, you vigen, 'tie saily you're mixin' My head and my heart in this curious way; My heart you are burning, my head you are turning, And diriving my senses completely away.

I'il nover believe that you'd ever deceive, No, not if the parish clerk aware by the book; For mayn't I see that you're still thrue to me By the love night that gleams in your sivin shy look. I candidly think if you even but wink,

You can send my mind saloning around like a top; And share when you sigh, if you look in my eye, You will find a whole ocean just ready to dhrup. Now 'tis I'm wishing that you'd go a dishing. And let me get caught on your dear little books

And I'll be a fish on a little white dish, And the divil may ate me if you'll be the cook.

Lines on the Beath of I dward John Trelawny.

From the Atherican.
Last high star of the years whose thunder still ment's listening remembrance hears, Last legal into our father's years.
Watched with honor and hulled with wonder, Thee, too, then, have the years borne under, Thon too, then, hast regained thy peers.

Wings that warred with the winds of morning, Storm winds rocking the red great dawn, Close at last and a lim is drawn Over the result the storm lard, seering Now no longer the local winds warding, Waves that threaten or waves that tawn.

Peers were none of thee left us living, Frees of theirs we shall see no more, Eight varia over the full four-core Know thee; now shall thou she p, foreiving All gries jost of the wild world a riving. Moored at last on the stormless shore.

World wide liberty's lifelong lover, Lover no less of the strength or song, Sea king swindsman, hater of wrong, Over thy dust that the dist shall cover

Cherished of thee were this brief sone's brothers

Memories of circeer and the mountain's hollow treated above of thy loval sword. Hollow however the new force ward: Yet more tain are our hearts to believe One was now with the southward as allow Back to the grave of the man their ford.

Heart of hearts, art thou moved not, hearing Surely, it hearts of the dead may bear, Whose true heart it is new deads near? Surely the sense of it brails they, there me Darkness and death with the news new nearing— shelley, Treiaway rejoins thee here.

AUG. 17, 1851. A. C. SWINSURNE.

By the River. Prem the Boston Transcript. Oh, ever-changing river.
That see sees the changeless see,
Whore are the forms and the lace.
The years have shown to thee?

Gitter of golden hauberk, And siver of swinging sword,

And here in this farny corner, Where the shadows fall on the saray, A vision of we puting waman's vice, As her true love gallops away. Bay, didst thom note them, O river, And gather them us and fire To wait them away and to have them. In the coundless depths of the sea?

Sheen of a prince's armor.
A distint of a trusty sword.
And bland samed fare of fearless men
Dying to save their lord.

Beyond the desert's burning sand.
Thy standow, in a Unitary land,
Re cestine of swest and verdure brings,
And make of sever and verdure brings,
And make of personal springs.
From make has drought and santing heat.
To thy cool streams direct my test.
O risen block i be flows from thee,
Thy quenchiess found my portion be.

Beyond the setting of the sun. There a real in there when too is done. Beneath thy shadow is is no night. Thy clein are gate to incaver a light. In the or death my soil would prove A fortrees that to power can more: O Book! O thrist! how the it is be

BURNING THE DEAD.

How the Elte is Performed by the Hindoos A Costly Ceremony-1 Funeral Pyre of Sandal Wood-1 Hundred Beautiful Olch Burned at a Suttee to Hajputana. From the San Francisco Chronicia.

The most expensive ceremonies in India are marriages and funerals. Every Hindeo with a practical turn of mind, and who regards with reverential awe the teachings of the priesthood, looks forward with dread to the period

when his fashe. In the seven and of the three events prove the rain and disprace of a family, bunning them into delt or catting them off from their caste if they retuse to excend yast sums upon either of the exementary. The more enlightened. Hudoos appresiate the foolishness of three expenditures, but superstition and the priesticool are as yet too strong the foolishness of three deed. In South India greater attention is paid to the exementary from the present attention is paid to the exement of the pyrethian is the custom in North India, and for this reason attention is paid to the exement of the pyrethian is the custom in North India, and for this process is shall first describe what I have seen in Madras. Handoos frequently business the death of a sick man. When they make up their mind they caimly eight to useertain how many yards of music paid to the exemption of a sick man. When they make up their mind they caimly eight to useertain how many yards of music with the propertion of the common several minutes before the breath has felt the man's body, and while he yet retains his consequences. No indive ever permits any cross-squares when the sent in the work of the distribution of the dying man to see the preparations for his tuneral conducted with deliberation by those who ought to be plumed in grief. Never has the dying main to be plumed in grief. Never has the dying man to be pure parations for the dying man to be different or the dying man of your distribution by those who ought to be pure parations for the dying man to be pure parations for the dying man to be pure parations for the dying man to work the body is enveloped in this musil, the head is bound round with the cotton cich so as to keep the pure paration of the present paraticles of the fooling the paraticles of the paraticles and the paraticles and the paraticles and the paraticles and the pa have sword and makes a vicious cut at the empty air, then jumps aside and yells that he has cut a devil's head off. This absurd action

the Hindon. The relationship between father and son is regarded as holter and is more truly respected than that existing between husband and wife. Now oner, however, is the head of the house dead than his memory is scarcely venerated, the edeat son taking his father's place.

About seven days after a funeral the edeat son or the next neurost relative returns to the barning ghat, and breaking open the places evering the corpse, which, by the action of the fire, is lacked hard, in eas out the ashes, places them in an urn, and proceeding to the sacred river or tank, scatters them to the four winds of beaven. This is the final act in the great drawn of Hindon life, and is far more impressive than the ghostly ceromonial of the drain, into of the drail. In Certon and certain parts of limits the Brahums do not sever the corpse with earth and permit it thus to burn, but actually let it be emissioned in flery flames. This ceremony is performed with great point, many hundreds of people being invited as if to a lete.

I was once thus honored, as follows:

Nationally let it be emissioned with great point, many hundreds of people being invited as if to a lete.

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I was once thus honored, as follows:

Nationally let it be emissioned with great point in the color of the drail, and the color of the drawn and the many of the drawn in the raine of the drawn in the name of the drawn in the state of the product of the drawn in the name of the drawn in the raine of the drawn in the name of the drawn of the drawn in the name of the name of the name of the drawn in the name of the name of the name of

licits his honer to know that he will neve humble felicity to see him burn his father, asking Heaven to give him life. Quite mil of respects, Salaswami Ayer, son of Chi-naswami Ayer, just dead,

An invitation to attend a funeral is considered

ine. Quite rail of respects, Maisswami Ayer, son of Chinaswami Ayer, just deec.

An invitation to attend a funeral is considered a great honor, and I accordingly accepted. I first went to the house where the Europeans were received in a tent. Before dismounting a servant offered me a bottle of brandy and bilattes pance (Euglish water or soda water). Immediately on entering the shamiana, or big tent, we were asked to cat something, and not to appear rude it is always best to humor the host. Another act of hospitality is to anoth the gnest. The eyebrows, monamohe, said with attar of roses. The oil is body, being used by the priests in the temple, and made from the flower of a plant conservated to the most powerful god in the Hindoo mythology. At the appointed time the cortoge started for the burning ghat. The onit sound was the mournful refrain of the priests chanting the words. **Ram, Ram sack has** (the name of God is truth). We were shown our places in the procession, and in regular order arrived at the ghat. Here, for our reception, was pitched a shamiana, where was apread an excellent breakfast. Our hoet then presented himself, and asked if, before eating, we would not like to inspect the pyrs. We willingly assembled. To our surprise we saw that the luneral pyre was constructed solely of sandal wood, its height was fully six feet and its treadth about three feet. Its cost must have been several thousand rupers.

During the great famine of 1878-79, when the people were either too weak or too poor to burn their dead, I saw them just apply firs to the hair of the head, leaving the rest of the body unsinged. To our surprise we saw that the luneral pyre was constructed solely of sandal wood, its height was fully six feet and its treadth about three feet. Its cost must have been several thousand rupers.

During the great famine of 1878-79, when the people were either too weak or too poor to burn their dead, I saw them just apply firs to the hair of the head, leaving the rest of the body unsinged. In one instance, tude, married him, and they ming the roof her deliverance, thus forming the roof for the present capital of British India.

JAPANESE MATTING MAKERS.

The Chinese and Japanese, though ap-

The Chinese and Japanese, though apparently much alike in our eyes, are, in reality, vastly more different than are Germans and Frenchmen. This difference is seen not only in blood, character, language, and dress, but in history, social customs, and household habits. For instance, though the Chinese weave annually millions of yards of matting, this fabric is not, as a rule, used to cover floors. These latter, in China, are of stone, brick, wood, or sarth. Matting is used rather for cloaks and bedding, except among the bigher classes, where it may serve as rugs or carpets.

In Japan, however, the floors are universally histen by the tatami, or bedded mats. These are of regulation size throughout the empire, and in building a house the rooms are divided off so as to hold a certain number of these units of floor measure. A tatami is exactly flye feel nine inches long, three leet wide, and two and one-half inches thick, or, in round numbers and Japanese measure, 6x3x2. The only difference between the mats that cover the imperial flaor and those of the cottagers is that the former are larger in size and are covered with a gayer border. In ordinary houses this border is black, or indigo blue. In the palabett weits, the former of that now defunct official, the Tycoon, as well as the place of eminence of the Mikado, whom he imitated, was only a souare, padded mat, a few inches higher than common, and eiged with variegated colors. A Japanese floor being so substantially covered, need be only of cheap, unplaned wood, laid without mortices. This floor is two and a half inches beiow the groved sills in which the doors, or rather partitions, silde. Hinges are used only below the grouved sills in which the doors, or rather partitions, silde. Hinges are used only on gates. Into this huge pan, so to speak, which the floor makes, the mats are isid and fit snugly together, lying with their surface level with the sills or grooves. The mats are the household property of the tenants, as landfords cent the houses uncarneted as we do. In case

household properly of the tenants, as landlords rent the houses uncarpeted, as we do. In case of a fire, people pull up these expensive ornsments end run. A collection of tarami usually requires the first outlay of a Japanese couple toward housekeeping. Often these exquisitely clean and soft mats are the chief, if not the only articles of furniture in certain rooms. The Chinese for centuries have used chairs and lounges, but the Japanese exches these haves used the first state of the flor Japanese eschew these luxuries, using the floor and its covering for ceremony and the occa-sions of eating, drinking, and sleeping. The tatamiserve or tables, bedsteads, chairs, and lounging purposes. In palace and in hut, alike guidless of sitting machinery, has grown up that emborate system of etiquette and ceremo-nial, renowned over the world. Only by the Generals in the field were folding camp chairs used. In the monastery the Abbot sat in state, or for reflection, in the arm about The Land

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CATS OF HISTORY.

From the Spectator.

Str. Having just read with delight and edification the account of "Martin," in your issue of to-day -- an glory of beloved animals, the "Monagerie Istime" of Theophile Gainter-I send you two stories, as they were told to my boyhood, of cars connected with my own centuries a hereditary legacy. One, when its master was lying wounded well night to death, watched for many days and nights at the door of his room, would not he fored or driven away, till at last it was possible for the convals scent to receive his faithful and inconsolable triend, whose certacy may or, rather, may not—be imagined. So much for the charge of personal indifference t-rought against cats by those who prefer the promises ous and our mayer careses or selicitations lavished by does on almost any stranger, to the choice and constant affection which cats, with the instinct preplier to bables and themselves, reserve with such scrupulous self-respect for those in whom they recognize a true reciprocal ab-

traction—an unmistakable inuate affinity.

My second story idestrates only that attachment to places which is more commonly recognized as a feline property, but illustrates it in an singular a degree that it may, perhaps, be thought worthy of this passing record. A favorite cat-I know not whether the same was the here or hereine of the story just given—was c aveyed to Limition from a country house in the depth of Northum-berland, and missed immediately after arrival. About a and wholly tallen from its high estate as a cat of quality and distinction, but recognizable by the household left in charge, having smelt or inquired its way back on fool along a course of some three hundred miles, which it had just before traversed in a carriage for the first time. I am, sir, &c.,

pleasure. His implied universal negative on the dis-erimination of dogs we reject with surprise and amusement -En Speciator.]

> The Prevention of Hydrophobia. Press the Pall Mall Gasette.

M. Pasteur and other French savants have lately been devoting special attention to hydrophobia. The great authority on germs has, in fact, definitely amounced that he does not intend to rest until he has made known the exact nature and his history of this terrible disease and discovered a means of preventing or curing it. The most curious result yet attained in this direction, however, has been announced by Prot. V. Galtier of the Lyons Veterinary School. This inquirer has found, in the first place, that if the virus of rabies be injected into the veins of a sheep the animal does not subsequently exhibit any symptoms of hydrophobia. This in itself would be a sufficiently curious result to justify attention, though its importance, except as confirmatory, becomes less striking when it is remembered that M. Pas'eur has lately shown that the special notes of the disease appears to be the nervous tissue, and par-ticularly the gangionic centres. But there is this further

curious consequence: Sheep which have thus been treated through the blood, and which are afterward inoculated in the ordinary way through the cellular useue, as if by a bite, are proof against the disease. It is as though the injection into the veins acted as a vaccine. Twenty sheep were experimented upon; ten only were treated to the venous injection, and then all were inoculated through the cellular tissue. The ten which had been first "vaccinated" continue alive and well; they have not even shown any adverse symptoms. The other ten have all died of rables. It remains to say why M. Gaitter experimented upon sheep, and not upon dogs and cats, which usually communicate the disease. The incubation of the disease is much more rapid and less capricious in the sheep than in the dog or in man, and hence M. Galties was able to get his results more certainly within a short peri d. Having succeeded so far, he is now justified in undertaking the more protracted series of observations which experiments upon the canine species will involve: and this he proposes to do. Experiments of this nature are not without a serious risk, and admiration is almost equally due to the courage and the intelligence of the ex-

Legal Linbillty for a Dog Bite. From the London Standard.

Mr. Leonard, County Court Judge, and a ury, were for several hours yesterday, at Southampton, eccupied in hearing an action brought by James Pottle, a letter carrier, to recover from Canon Basil Wilberforce was delivering letters at the deanery, defendant's residence, when a culty flew at him and bit him in the thigh. He finished his delivery, and then went to his club doctor, who cauterized the wound, and attended him for a month. During this period he was affected by symptoms which, if genuine, were most alarming. He has ked like a doc. attempted to hits persons who came mear him, foamed at the mouth, and in other ways appeared me.

cannon Wilherforce was communicated with, and being in Loudon as a witness in the Mabel Wilherforce case, he telegraphed to direct that all possible attention only hysteria, and not hydrophobia, the dog being per

 ϵ , and at entire every interest in at numbers the difficultion in the order to be sufficient that the energy was they can

could be a summand it as by making they have

From the State Line Prices: Labor to the decided to the second of the se